

REMARKS

Reconsideration and further prosecution of the above-identified application are respectfully requested in view of the amendment and the discussion that follows. Claims 1-33 are pending in this application. Portions of the specification, and claims 10 and 22, have been objected to. Claims 6, 15, 22, 26, 31, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, para. 2 as being indefinite. Claim 31 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0129239 to Clark. Claims 1, 10, 30, and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark in view of U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0078014 to Pallmann, and Claims 2-4 and 11-13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark in view of Pallmann further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,963,928 to Bagley et al. ("Bagley"). Claims 5 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark in view of Pallmann, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,704,771 to Gough. Claims 6-7 and 15-16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as patentable over Clark and Pallmann in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,332,158 to Risley, et al ("Risley"), and claims 8-9 and 17-18 have been similarly rejected over Clark, Pallmann and Risley further in view of U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0117376 to Lavin et al. ("Lavin"). Claims 19, 22, 26, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0128540 to Roskind in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,484,180 to Lyons et al. ("Lyons"), and claims 20, 21, 23-25, and 27-29 have been similarly rejected over Roskind and Lyons and further in view of U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2002/0107910 to Zhao. The specification and claims 6, 10, 15, 19, 22, 26, 30, 31, and 33 have been amended. After a careful review of the claims and references, it is believed that the claims are in allowable form and a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Paragraphs [0006], [0009], [0030], [0046], and [0048] have been objected to and have been amended as suggested by the Examiner. Claims 10 and 22 have been objected to, and claim 10 has been amended to replace the term “method” with “system” while claim 22 has been amended to replace “the communication” with “communication” in line 1 as suggested by the Examiner. Claims 6, 15, 22, 26, 31, and 33 have been rejected as being indefinite for various instances of insufficient antecedent. Claims 6, 15, 22, 26, 31 and 33 have been amended to clarify and are now believed to be in allowable form.

Claims 1, 10, 30 and 32 have been rejected as obvious over Clark and Pallmann. Clark discloses a method for secure communication between client 10 in a first domain and an application server 50 in a second domain separated by a cryptographic gateway 40 (para. 0028). Clark however does not disclose the claimed embedding of data in an anchor portion of a URL string. While this is conceded by the Office Action, the Office Action cites Pallmann as disclosing a URL string to identify each domain at paragraph 0048, lines 10-12, and that this implies specifying Internet domains associated with each transmitted document in the URL for each document. However, the claims call for data embedded in an anchor portion of the URL string that identifies a second domain different from that of the first domain. Paragraph 0048 of Pallmann merely describes use of a URL to specify out of domain links in a conventional use of a URL. There is no disclosure of embedding data in an anchor portion of the URL string to identify a second domain. This is a critical difference, because when inserted in the normal use of the URL, a second different domain reference will be prohibited or will cause the browser to issue a request to reload the document. If the URL anchor portion is used, data can be passed between different domains without invoking a server side access operation (see e.g., para. 0019-21). Thus, the combination of Clark and Pallmann do not disclose the feature of using the anchor portion of the URL to identify a second domain as claimed in independent claim 1, 10, 30

and 32, and dependent claims 2-9, and 11-18. Therefore, these claims are distinguishable over Clark and Pallmann.

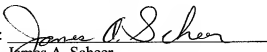
Independent claims 19, 22, 26, and 33 have been rejected as obvious over Roskind in view of Lyons. Roskind describes a method of establishing a communication path between separately located client devices based on implicit trust determined by inclusion of each user on the other users' approved list. However, Roskind does not disclose returning two embedded applications from one domain to two applications associated with different domains, nor enabling communications between the two different domain client applications. The Office Action concedes that Roskind does not disclose downloading each application embedded within an Internet domain. The Office Action asserts that Lyons discloses downloading respective applications and the application being embedded on Internet domain. Claims 19, 22, 26, and 33 require downloading, retrieving, or communicating a first and second embedded application from the same domain (i.e., the first Internet domain) to a first and second application associated respectively with a first domain and a second different domain, and providing for communication between the embedded application even though client applications are associated with different domains. However, the combination fails to disclose the embedded application downloaded from the same domain to applications of different domains and enabling communications between the two different domain applications. Thus, claims 19, 22, 26, and 33 are distinguishable over the cited references, as are dependent claims 20, 21, 23-25, and 27-29.

Claim 31 has been rejected as anticipated by Clark. Claim 31 now calls for communicating a first embedded application to a first means associated with one domain, and a second embedded application to a second means associate with a different domain where both embedded applications come from the same domain, and where the embedded applications communicate data to each other between the two different domains. Clark at the cited paragraph

[0028] describes a client 10 in a first trusted domain and a server 50 in a second untrusted domain which can send data from the first to the second. This does not disclose sending two embedded applications from the same domain, nor are they communicated to two different means associated with different domains, nor is there communication between two different domains if the embedded application is retrieved from the same domain. In addition, the domains are just a secure portion (or domain) and a second unsecured portion or domain. These are not Internet domains. Thus, Clark does not disclose the above claimed features and therefore, claim 31 is believed to be distinguishable over Clark.

As discussed above, claims 1-33 are not anticipated or rendered obvious by the cited references. Therefore, allowance of claims 1-33 is believed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of the subject application, he is respectfully requested to telephone applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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